

RESUMES HIS STORY

Admiral Schley Again Before the Court of Inquiry.

DESCRIPTS THE BATTLE OF JULY 3

Narrative Heard With Deep Interest.

PRESSURE FOR ADMISSION

The crush at the room of the Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard today was far beyond anything that has occurred in the city in the history of the navy. The room of the court, very early the people began arriving by hundreds, every car that reached the navy yard being filled with those who desired to witness the proceedings. The limited capacity of the room did not permit the seating of more than three or four hundred persons. Every sort of strategy was resorted to by those who were anxious to listen to the testimony of Admiral Schley in order to secure seats within the rail-ironed room. The navy yard police were ordered for the holders of tickets. Every one of those seats had been given away, but this morning, in order to increase the accommodations, additional chairs were placed within the railing. All during the morning the people arrived with letters of introduction from prominent officials of the government and friends of members of the court, asking to be accommodated with seats. The numbers of persons came and introduced themselves as special friends of Admiral Schley. There were friends of every member of the court, and every one connected with the court, and not one in a hundred could be accommodated. They were told that there was simply no possibility of complying with their wishes, and then, after standing in the rear of the hall for a time, many of them left the building. Among those who were present during the proceedings today was Senator Morgan of Alabama, who was an interested spectator throughout the morning session. While the proceedings were in progress today one of the spectators, a man who refused to take a seat or to move where he would not interfere with the view of others, was ejected from the court room forcibly. This man insisted upon standing in front of another and had asked to stand aside so that he would not be in the way of those who were seated. He made no remark, "Let them stand up as I am, if they don't like it."

This was called to the attention of Capt. Carpenter, the provost marshal, and the man was asked to move. He refused to move and led from the court room. He insisted that he had a right to be there, and said that he would insist in the civil court upon his right to remain in the court room. The interest of the large assemblage in the proceedings did not wane during the time of the arrival of the judge. At 10 o'clock until the court had adjourned.

Probable Length of Hearing.
After the adjournment of the court today, which will follow the conclusion of the examination of Admiral Schley, the court will not meet again until next Monday. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to hearing witnesses in rebuttal who will be called by the judge advocate. After that it is expected the court will take a recess until a week from next Monday, the preparation of arguments for counsel for the court and for the witnesses. It is likely that counsel for Admiral Schley will not consume more than a day or two at the court, and it is likely that they will conclude in a single day. It is believed that the judge advocate and Mr. Hanna will not occupy more than a day in the presentation of their case. The time of the court will require for rendering its decision is, of course, problematical.

This was the thirty-first day of the proceedings. The judge advocate, and up to this time the testimony that has been placed in evidence before the court and printed in the Star, amounts to a total of 1,400 pages. It seems likely that the entire proceedings before the court from beginning to end will occupy about thirty-five days in all.

Just as the court adjourned today, the room had finished striking 11 the members of the court emerged from their private quarters and entered the court room. The judge, Admiral Dewey, led the gavel fall upon the table and the court proceeded. Judge Advocate Lemly at once called for Lieut. Commander Harlow, who testified that he had been in the court room at the time the Spanish fleet was in the harbor ten minutes later than he had given it, or 9:45 o'clock.

Activity in the Harbor July 2.
After he had finished making these corrections the judge advocate asked the witness if he had delivered a message to the fleet on the night of July 2 concerning unusual activity in the harbor. The witness replied that speaking from recollection such messages were delivered by megaphone from the Vixen, on which he was an officer, to the various vessels in the fleet. He was asked particularly if such a message had been delivered to the flagship, but he could not positively answer this.

The judge advocate then asked the witness if he could find anything in the record regarding such a message. The witness read the record and found that he had delivered the delivery of mail to the fleet. He said, however, that as the Vixen was not used for that purpose, the message would not be recorded on the log. He said he thought he had a memorandum of his action in that regard in his private diary.

The judge advocate at once called him to produce that, and the witness replied that it would necessitate his returning to Boston. He said that he would find anything in it regarding the occurrence under discussion.

Captain Clark of the Oregon was then called to correct the testimony. There were no material changes.

Admiral Schley Resumes.
Admiral Schley was then called to the stand. He arose from his place at counsel's table and there was intense silence throughout the court room as he passed to the witness stand. He handed a typewritten paper to the judge advocate as he took his seat. Mr. Rayner informed him that he could simply continue his narrative at the place he left off yesterday afternoon when the court adjourned.

Adjusting his eyes-glances and setting back in his chair, the admiral began: "With the court's permission I will go back to Cienfuegos, to which we have returned so often. I said that I received a copy of that memorandum. If there were others sent they should have been found in my papers that were returned to the Navy Department in February or January, 1896. I

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Many Conferences Held on Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
Congressional calls at the State Department are being resumed. In addition to ex-Senator Wolcott, Senator Stewart called to see Secretary Hay this morning, and Representative Hopkins was also on the callers' list. Very few senators have failed up to this point to communicate their views to the State Department respecting the lines upon which the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be drawn, and the department is satisfied that it has now succeeded in framing a convention that will meet with the complete acquiescence of the senatorial leaders. This is a true even of the democratic contingent, so far as all but the extreme and irreconcilable element is concerned, and the only danger now apprehended in the ratification of the treaty is division of support from the government by persons who have in principle already accepted the treaty itself.

Mr. Choate, our ambassador at London, who is now in New England, has already returned fully to Secretary Hay upon the conditions in London when he came home on leave, availing himself for this purpose of their recent meeting at New Haven.

PERMANENT BUREAU AT THE WHITEHOUSE

To Continue Present Organization of Census Office.

REPRESENTATIVE HOPKINS' BILL

Force of Clerks to Be Available for Transfer.

AN ADMINISTRATION PLAN

Representative Hopkins of Illinois reached the city today and he announced that he had prepared a bill to make the census bureau a permanent part of the government, and that he would introduce the measure in the course of the first week of the approaching session of Congress.

In connection with the introduction of the bill Mr. Hopkins will recommend that the 2,000 present employees of the bureau be retained in the government service and be transferred into the other departments of the government in Washington upon their request on the recommendation of the director.

"I believe," said Mr. Hopkins today, "that Director Merriam has about 2,000 employees left of the 3,000 in service when the census was taken. Nearly all of them are quite well qualified to be transferred to other departments of the government. They have been trained in the census examination, and through a few years of work have become tried, trained and valuable government employees. It is believed, for instance, that he will make no mistake in transferring them to other departments. The census bureau is calling for 2,000 or 3,000 employees yearly. Here is a body of experienced clerks the government wants, and so I have provided in my bill that all may be retained without further examination."

"All that will be necessary for a census bureau to get a place in another department, if my bill becomes a law, will be the recommendation of the director of the census."

Provisions of the Bill.
"My bill provides for a director at \$7,000 a year and an assistant director at \$4,000, appointed by the President. It continues in office all the experts of the bureau, in manufactures, population and other divisions, at \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year. It also carries permanently all the chiefs of the various divisions, at \$2,000, and other minor officials needed to maintain a skeleton of the census bureau organization between the times of greatest activity."

"The present conditions of the bureau as now exist will be continued, if the bill becomes a law, and in general the bureau will be organized as it has been under Director Merriam."

"I wish to say that ex-Governor Merriam has made the best director the government ever has had. He has handled all this vast work with a detail and a thoroughness and an expedition and a manner. He has shown the ability to conduct a great department, and he has won special praise for his dealing with the census. He has not friction. Under my bill his office will be nominally subordinate to the Secretary of the Interior, is really independent, as it should be, and it will be provided with special equipment required for the place."

A Measure of Economy.
"I shall press my point of retaining the 2,000 employees in the government employ because, after comparatively long service, it would be a hardship on them to shove them out. Making the bureau permanent will save the government not only a great deal of trouble and produce more thorough and accurate results, but it will be an economical measure, saving the government a large amount of money in the long run. The bill will be introduced early to give the director time to prepare for the permanent establishment of his bureau."

Representative Hopkins is chairman of the census committee and his bill will be regarded as the measure that will be the basis of the things decided on by the administration of President McKinley. Mr. Hopkins is the author of the congressional reapportionment bill which is now a law.

STONE CASE HANGS FIRE.
Non-Committal Report From Government Agents.
No facts could be gleaned at the State Department today to encourage hope in the case of Miss Stone. The department does not know as yet that communication has been re-established between her brigand captors and the missionary agents who are trying to arrange for her ransom. For the first time in four days the department this morning heard from its agents in Bulgaria, but the report simply went to confirm some of the facts already published in the press regarding the Macedonian committee's supposed connection with affairs in the Balkans. It was positively stated that up to this moment there is no direct evidence that he had anything to do with the kidnapping. The department's agents in Bulgaria have ground for supposing that the Macedonians were implicated, and acted upon that supposition to a certain extent.

COL. WOODRUFF RETIRED.
Veteran Medical Officer Ends Long Active Service.
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RESUMES HIS STORY

Admiral Schley Again Before the Court of Inquiry.

DESCRIPTS THE BATTLE OF JULY 3

Narrative Heard With Deep Interest.